

THE INDIANAPOLIS STATE SENTINEL

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

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INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

THE INDIAN STATE SENTINEL
A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

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Corner of Washington Street and Hickory Alley,
SIGN OF THE HICKORY POLE.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

THE WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

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THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1852.

Election of President.

The electors of this State met at the Supreme Court room yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in pursuance of the act of Congress on that subject, for the purpose of casting the vote of the State for President and Vice President. Owing to the fact that a law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and circulated in pamphlet form all over the State, fixed the time of meeting on the first Monday of December, but five of the electors were present—the others misled by the State law which conflicts with the act of Congress of 1792, were absent. Those who were present were John Pettit and James H. Lane, for the State at large; James S. Athol, for the 21st District; E. Dumont, for the 4th District; S. A. Hall, for the 9th District. The vacancies were filled, as required by law, by the appointment of the following gentlemen—John F. Read, for the 1st District; Jas. Scott Hester, 34 District; Nathaniel Bolton, 5th District; Alex. F. Morrison, 6th District; (W. J. Brown absent at Cincinnati); W. C. Larrabee, 7th District; Geo. P. Boell, 8th District; Austin H. Brown, 10th District, and J. M. Talbot, 11th District. The 13 electoral votes were cast for Franklin Pierce for President, and William R. King for Vice President. Dr. B. F. Mollen, of Decatur county, was selected as messenger to convey the vote to Washington, D. C.

Gold Mines in Canada.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Toronto, Canada West, under date of November 16th, mentions the fact that gold mines have been found also in the Province, as well as Canada East. The locality of the new discoveries is in the township of Arden, about thirty-five miles south of Owen Sound. One hundred and fifty men are said to be at work in the new mines already, and crowds of people were hurrying to them from all directions.

Free Douglass, an impudent negro, who has been expelled by the petting of the Abolitionists, speaks thus in his paper of the terms upon which he will associate with the white folks:

"We will not say that it is unbecoming in Mr. Greeley to bring out Senator Seward as a candidate for the Presidency—basing his claims upon anti-slavery. If the design is to come upon the Pittsburgh platform, and compete with the Free Democratic candidates, we shall regard such a course altogether becoming; but if the design is to form a collateral party—with the intent to absorb the Free Democracy on a new party, formed of the wrecks and ruins of the Whig party, we shall be spiritedly to demur."

Quite a spicy controversy upon the question, "was Washington a Presbyterian?" is being carried on in the columns of the Madison Courier, by Rev. F. T. Brown a Presbyterian Minister in Madison, and a writer who signs himself "R. B. C." supposed to be Dr. Claxton, the Episcopal Minister. Mr. Claxton, so far, appears to have the best of it.

The Milwaukee News is responsible for the following: It has the air of truth and is funny enough to last a fortnight:

A friend of ours, who possesses a quiet vein of humor, was recently on a visit to Maryland, and relates an amusing account of a "colored chorus" witnessed by the "relator" at one of the African churches. The masculine dandies were arranged "like four-and-twenty blackbirds in a row," on one side, and the females on the other. The latter commenced their chorus with "Oh! for a man—oh! for a man—oh! for a man in the skies" to which the former responded: "Send down send down—send down salvation to my soul."

We have received from Messrs. Ellis & Spang, a copy of the first volume of the Revised Statutes. It is a well printed work of nearly 600 pages, and its publication thus early is creditable to the printers. The binding, by Messrs. Delzell & Tyler is unusually good.

JOHN'S LAST!—The following is in the best vein of the letters to Jesse Hoyt:

[From the Albany, N. Y. Atlas.]
"MY DEAR CASSELY—What is the matter with the Evening Journal? I see the Whigs are anxiously enquiring whether they are dead or not, and that the Journal takes the negative; but surely it cannot be necessary to exhibit such convulsions to prove they are not dead, but dying. Why does the Journal keep scolding me? For once, it is in error as to a fact. I have not been to Concord since election. Please say so to the Atlas, and ask the Journal to keep quiet. If the Whig party is dead, the Federal party still lives, and both the editors of the Journal are entitled to a high place in it. But they must not follow so. It was always the journalistic of the Federal party to lie! I will not understate the last words, but it would be just like you to do it. Truly yours, J. VAN BUREN."

FILLIBUSTERISM.—The New York Sun is showing that there is a "fillibusterism" in despotism as well as in Democracy. The difference between the two, the editor defines thus:

"The fillibusterism of despotism claims the sanction of Heaven to subjugate nations, despoil provinces, and brutalize mankind to the unreasoning condition of oxen, to labor in the yoke—or of horses, to bear tyrants on their backs and to be stimulated to greater exertion by the spur and the whip. The 'fillibusterism' of Democracy claims the elevation and regeneration of the human race by first taking off the yoke—by striking down the tyrants—and then by teaching humanity its rights and duties."

A State Printer will be elected this winter by the Legislature. Austin H. Brown, publisher of the State Sentinel is a candidate. Brown's paper, being the recognized organ of the Democratic party at the seat of Government, the printing patronage of the State under Democratic control should be given to his office. "Sins of war" are essential to effective service, in political contests; and the party that will not sustain its press liberally is unworthy of success, peace, and power. We apprehend there will be no serious opposition to the election of Mr. Brown.—People's Friend.

California contains four hundred thousand square miles. This would give eight States as large as New York State, fifty as large as New Jersey, and fifty-seven as large as Massachusetts. With a population equal per square mile to that of New Jersey, California would support eighteen millions of inhabitants; if equal to New York, twenty millions; and if equal to Massachusetts, forty millions—or fifteen millions more than the present population of the entire United States.

Boston Tocsinism.

The Boston people delight in glorification. They are always glorifying themselves, and whenever an opportunity is given by the presence of some distinguished or notorious individual, they cease awhile their labors of self-love and render homage to the stranger. They are not particular, either as to the character of the person whom they thus temporarily deify. All they ask for is notoriety, they care not of what kind—All is fish that comes to their net—a statesman or an opera singer, a literary man or a debauched dancing woman, are all equally welcome and equaled. Every body remembers what fulsome adulation was heaped upon Dickens, and the fitting reward he bestowed upon them for it. It is not forgotten, either, the distinguished ecstasies with which the notorious Lola Montez was received in the puritan city. Venerable school trustees took her round to their infant schools—probably to give their daughters a sight of one whose life was deemed worthy of their emulation. The latest wonder they have caught in Madame Sontag, a celebrated opera singer, and, undoubtedly, an excellent lady. She was recently in Boston, giving concerts, but the clergymen of the city who were too pious and too conscientious to attend a concert to which the people—"the vulgar herd"—were admitted. Madame Sontag, leaving the scraps of these gentlemen, very kindly invited them in a body to attend a "rehearsal." They good souls, instantly discerned the difference between a rehearsal and a concert, and very consistently accepted her invitation. "The following touching scene," we copy from a Boston paper, "took place, and explains itself."

Between the parts, the Rev. Mr. Barnard requested the audience to retain their seats on the conclusion of the rehearsal, when the Rev. Dr. Sharp addressed the platform, and in a most feeling and appropriate address, thanked Madame Sontag on the behalf of all present, for the gratification which had been afforded them. He reviewed the circumstances, under which this in fact full concert had been given, eulogizing in glowing terms that kindness of heart which had prompted Madame Sontag to minister to the pleasure of those who were precluded from attending on other occasions. He concluded by invoking the protection and blessing of Providence on her, and her's here, with the hope that she might be permitted to mingle her voice with the seraphs hereafter, in praise of Him who gave it. The entire audience were deeply affected by this address. There was scarcely an eye to which the unbidden tear did not rise, while the calm and impressive language of the Rev. Doctor fell on their ears, and his good eloquence never less his heart been so touched before. How can I thank him and all these kind friends? And on his being introduced, he again personally expressed his feelings to him. The Rev. Mr. Barnard, on the other hand, who had been so deeply affected by the other Catholic—would be presented to Madame Sontag, and awaited the signatures of the clergy. A bouquet was also presented to little Paul Julien by the school children, inscribed "God bless and keep thee."—Transcript.

[From the Kentucky Statesman.]
"As the facts in reference to the course of Mr. Fillmore's administration touching the Cuban matter come to light, we are sure every spirited American citizen must feel the obviousness and indignation at the humiliating attitude his country is made to occupy. It will be remembered that Mr. George Law, a private American citizen, is the Government contractor for carrying the U. S. Mail to Havana in his ships. Engaged in the pursuits of commerce, he has, of course, the right to man his ships with persons of his own choice, and in the exercise of this right, our government, that it is worthy the name of government, should protect him. But it is not the Spanish authorities of Cuba objected, for some imaginary reason, to Lieut. Porter, who commanded the steamer Crescent City, and to Smith, who was in the capacity of Purser on the same vessel. The intention of the Government of Cuba was carried so far, that he refused to let the Crescent City enter the port of Havana with these American citizens on board. Under these circumstances, Mr. Law applied to his government for the protection of his rights, and was given out by the government organ at Washington, that the administration would act with great spirit and energy in the premises. But what turns out to be the fact? Look to the evidence of spirit was held forth to the country, it turns out that the administration had given private assurances to the Spanish Minister at Washington, that Porter and Smith should not be allowed to continue on the Crescent City, and that they should not be allowed to return to Havana."

Thus, instead of protecting the rights of American citizens, and resenting with a becoming spirit an insult to the American flag, the miserable cravens who control the government at Washington, meanly cringe to the insolent and unlawful demands of the Spanish despotism, and undertake to influence Mr. Law to do the same thing. We submit that this course of conduct is too much to bear with patience. It is a national disgrace, and an insult offered by the present administration, to every American citizen. At this rate, we shall soon become the scoff and sneer of every petty despot of Europe; and the title of American citizen, instead of being a passport to respect, will be a badge of disgrace. The American people may well congratulate themselves that they will soon be rid of Fillmore and his cowardly policy, and that they will soon have the government in Democratic hands, who will have a higher appreciation of what is due American citizens and American character."

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Judge Bragg, member of Congress from Alabama, speaks as follows:

I refer here more particularly to a work of fiction, called "Uncle Tom's Cabin," written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and of which the newspapers tell us three hundred thousand copies have been sold and circulated in England and the free States. I have looked into the book, and find it to be a most gross and exaggerated caricature of the manners and institutions of the South. Every southern plantation is represented as a hell, and every black man as a slave as the victim of her master's lusts. What southern woman can be found who would consent to write such a book as this about northern people, though they have certainly abundant material for the task? Say what you will about the social system of the south, it never was the property of such monstrosities as this. Whether does all this tend?

For Liberia.

The barque Linda Stewart sailed for Liberia yesterday. She carried out nine colored emigrants from this city, and is to take on board 170 more at Norfolk, all of the same race as the emigrants from the State, and destined for Monrovia, in Liberia. Besides the emigrants, the Linda Stewart carried out as cabin passengers the Rev. Bishop Scott, Rev. W. H. Hone, and Miss Reynolds, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Scott and lady, and Miss Freeman, of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society. The three latter are destined for Cape Palmas. The brig Shirley, another fine vessel, will leave this port for Liberia on Wednesday or Thursday. She will take out some forty emigrants from this State, together with five cabin passengers from the Baptist Missionary Society. She will touch at all the colonies.—Balt. American, 22d inst.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—The following true and beautiful sentiment was given at a Democratic celebration at Charlottesville, Virginia, on the 10th ult: "Woe! Scott! always victorious over the enemies of his country, he could not conquer his friends."

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1852.

The Daily Indiana State Sentinel.

The first Biennial session of the Indiana Legislature will commence its session on Thursday, the 6th of January next. This session will be an important one.

As heretofore, the Daily State Sentinel will contain full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, besides political information, telegraphic news, state of the market, &c., &c.

The subscription prices are as follows:
During the session,.....\$1 00
Six months,.....2 50
One year,.....5 00

The money must, in all cases, accompany the subscription.

[Editors copying the above Prospectus for two weeks, will receive the Daily in exchange during the session.]

The Administration and the Crescent City.

On the 27th ult., the Republic, by authority of the President, published the following private letter:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1852.

HON. HUGH MAXWELL, New York City.—You note yesterday came to hand this morning, in which you state a course of action had been taken by Mr. George Law, from which you learned that the "Crescent City" will go to Cuba and enter the port of Havana, in defiance of the Spanish authorities, and if fired upon, she will be surrendered, and that then he and others will immediately commence hostilities against the island. You say also that "he desires to know whether he is right in persisting in the pursuit of his lawful business, and if the Government shall tell him he must not go, he will not go." If, however, the Government says nothing against his going, he will infer he has a right to go. You say also that "he professes to be friendly to me and my Administration." Of the sincerity of this latter proposition one can judge by reading his letter of the 9th, published in the New York Herald of the 10th instant.

But, in regard to the chief matters of your letter, permit me to say that, in the first place, I do not admit the right of Mr. Law, or any other citizen, to threaten a war on his own account for the purpose of seeking redress for real or imaginary injuries, and then to call upon the Government to say whether it approves or disapproves of such conduct and assume its approbation, unless the act is forbidden. The Constitution of the United States has vested in Congress alone the power of declaring war, and neither the Executive branch of the Government nor Mr. Law has any right to usurp that power by commencing a war without its authority, and if he shall attempt it, it will be my duty, as it is my determination to exert all the power conferred to the Executive Government by the Constitution and laws to prevent it. I am resolved at every hazard to maintain our rights in this controversy against Spain, and I am equally resolved that no act of our own citizens shall be permitted to place this Government in the wrong. Mr. Law has an undoubted right to pursue his lawful business, but when a question is raised between this Government and a foreign nation as to whether the business which he pursues is lawful, or pursued in a lawful manner, the decision of that question belongs to the two Governments and not to him. If the object be to assert his right to enter the port of Havana with such persons as he may choose to select, in defiance of the laws and government of Spain, he has certainly done enough to present that question for the decision of the Government of Spain and the United States; and the question has already commenced, and our rights as we understand them have been asserted, and as I said before, will be maintained; but the act of this Government cannot be controlled by the interference of an individual citizen, and it is entirely unnecessary that Mr. Law should repeat these attempts for the purpose of settling this controversy, and if he willfully does so, and is so doing violates the laws of a foreign nation within its own jurisdiction, and thereby loses his right to the protection of our Government, and he is an act of folly from this Government. We regulate the terms and conditions upon which all foreign vessels shall enter our ports, and we fix the penalties for a violation of our laws, and the right to do so we shall never suffer to be questioned by foreigners, and we do not question theirs to do the same thing. He must wait the result of the negotiations between the two Governments. This is a question not to be settled between him and Cuba, nor even between the United States and Cuba, but between the United States and Spain, which alone is responsible for the conduct of the Governor of Cuba.

I write in some haste, as the mail is closing; but you are at liberty to make known the contents of this letter to Mr. Law, and to inform him, that as a good citizen, I presume he will not attempt any violation of our neutrality laws by attacking Cuba.

(Signed) WILLARD FILMORE.

The Republic, commenting upon the letter, says that Mr. Law, on being apprised of the contents of the letter, replied that his intentions in relation to making war on Cuba had been misunderstood.

The Republic also announces that Davenport has been removed and that no other officer of the Navy will be permitted to enter the service of the company as long as the manager adheres to his present practice of converting the visits of his vessels into a source of annoyance to the Spanish officials.

With the view of preventing a repetition of the injury which the failure to deliver the Havana mails inflicts on the mercantile classes, the Postmaster General has directed that mails shall not be again despatched in the Crescent City, but that the mails shall be sent by the steamer Isabel. Therefore, if Law chooses to retain Purser Smith, his steamers will be stripped of the official character and patronage of Havana—no pretence to claim immunities or consideration as an agent of the Government.

The Administration is resolved to fulfill the obligation which it owes to the citizens of the United States Government and Spain, to the extent of its power, by crushing every attempt to compromise the peace existing between the two countries, whether by a Lopez expedition or disguised under pretence of lawful business; as in case of the Crescent City.

It will be seen that the Spanish Governor General, Canedo, has at length received that assistance from the Administration, in enforcing his arrogant demands, which he has evidently been expecting. Mr. Fillmore has removed Lieutenant Davenport from the command of the Crescent City, and refuses to permit any other officer of the navy to enter the service of the company. We presume he could not find an officer of the Navy so pusillanimous as to submit to the humiliating demands of Canedo, and therefore the President's refusal to appoint another commander to the Crescent City is well grounded. Not having the power to discharge Purser Smith, the President declares that the mails shall not again be sent out in the Crescent City—this, no doubt, is intended as a punishment to the owners of that vessel for their contumacy in endeavoring to sustain the honor of the country and their own rights, in opposition to the will of Gen. Canedo and the President.

We should like to know what rights the present Whig administration are willing to guarantee to our citizens. By this act, they have conceded to the authorities of Cuba, and of course to all other foreign powers the right to declare, not only who shall and who shall not enter their ports, but also to exercise a supervision over the crew of every vessel and decide who shall man it. No American vessel, according to this principle, now has a right to enter Havana without a crew, from Captain down to cook, selected in accordance with the whims and wishes of the Governor General.

We did not expect, from a Whig administration, a very vigorous resistance to the insolence of this Spanish official, but we must acknowledge that we were altogether unprepared for such a disgraceful submission to his humiliating demands. Mr. Fillmore may think that the course he has adopted is the one best calculated to avoid a war, but he is mistaken. The American people can appreciate and applaud that course of conduct

which seeks, honorably, to preserve peace with all nations; but they will never consent, nor permit their rulers, to purchase peace by dishonor—such dishonor, or will bring upon the nation. We believe this very act will do more than anything else to kindle a flame of indignation in the minds of the people of this country, which will plunge us into a war with Spain in spite of the efforts of the governments of both countries. Throwing aboard, as Mr. Fillmore has done, every consideration of American right and dignity submitting tamely to outrage and insult, and zealously pandering to the whims and caprices of the Cuban authorities, is not the best way to preserve peace and Mr. Fillmore will find it so. Peace, at such a price, is not worth preserving.

We hope that the owners of the Crescent City will not remove Purser Smith, unless there be some better reason for it than the insolent demand of the Cuban Governor General, backed, although it be, by the craven submission of the Whig President, and that she will be sent to Havana until excluded by actual force. We shall then see whether the American people, as well as the administration, will tamely submit to conduct at once injurious to our interests, and so insulting to every sentiment of American honor.

Agricultural Premiums.

It will be seen by an advertisement in the special notice column, that the State Board of Agriculture offer valuable Premiums to any citizen of Indiana for each essay on "any subject connected with the Agricultural, Mechanical, or Manufacturing interests of the State." The Premiums offered are worth double the amount of the estimated price to any one interested in Agriculture or its kindred sciences.

The State Board will hold its meetings next month, when the Legislature will be in session. The evenings will be devoted to the reading of these essays and to the discussion of Agricultural subjects.

The interest in Agriculture is rapidly increasing in all parts of the State, and we hope that there may be many competitors for the premiums offered.

Hon. William R. King.

The rumor of the death of this distinguished statesman, now Vice President elect, is not credited. At the last accounts he was recovering his health, and had gone to Tusculum to visit his brother. The rumor originated at Richmond, Virginia, no doubt with some mischievous person, for the purpose of producing confusion in the electoral college.

Accident and Loss of Life.

A collision occurred on Wednesday night between two freight trains on the Bellefontaine Railroad, three miles north east of this city. One of the hands, Thos. Barrett, was instantly killed. Three others are dangerously wounded. Their names are—O'Brien, Michael, Cady, and Thomas Dunn. It is thought that two of the wounded will not recover. We have no reliable information as to the cause of the accident.

Election of U. S. Senator in New Hampshire.

In the House of Representatives at Concord, on last Thursday morning, Hon. Charles G. Atherton (Democrat) was chosen United States Senator, having received 135 out of 265 votes. He Peasey (Whig) had 81 votes; John Preston, (Free Soil), 27; John P. Hale, 4; John S. Hills, 4; Scattergood, 5. The Senate was to elect in the afternoon, and undoubtedly concurred in the choice of Mr. Atherton.

The following statistics relative to the State of South Carolina, show the number of slaves in the State to be 10,520 greater than the white population, and 1,669 greater than the combined white and free colored population:

White population.....297,768
Free colored.....8,854
Slaves.....378,225

Total population of the State.....654,777

It is said that the editor of the New York Tribune will shortly publish a pamphlet called "Why I am not a Whig; by Horace Greeley." It will, of course, like the Whig candidate for the Presidency, have a great run.

Mr. Thacher, editor of the Shelbyville Volunteer, requests us to say that his paper will be issued again on the third Thursday of this month, the 22d. We are glad that he has made arrangements to resume so early for the publication of his sterling Democratic Sheet.

The Noblesville True Whig, cautions the "public" "from stealing sand." Queer sort of a "public" there must be, around Noblesville, to need such a notice.

It is said that Corwin's success as a Gardner has determined him to devote himself exclusively to that trade after the 4th of March next.

Mr. Desanais has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, by the legislature of South Carolina.

More Shipbuilders.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

BAD CURRENCY.
We have been requested by persons on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in this county, to call attention to the kind of currency which is being put in circulation by the Company or its agents. The following is a copy of one of the notes, which are almost exclusively used to pay hands for their labor, and farmers for their produce:

ST. LOUIS, 1852.
BANKING HOUSE, ST. LOUIS, MO.
[Vignette.] July 1, 1852.

St. Louis, Mo.
This certifies that Thos. Brown has deposited in this office

THREE DOLLARS.
payable to bearer at the Banking House of Flag & Keane, Quincy, Ills. THOS. BROWN, Cashier.

We are told that this inferior currency has driven from circulation all other kinds, and is the only thing in this country. We suppose the road is to be built with that kind of trash, and that afterward the circulation will go the way of the White-water currency.

We had a law some few years ago, which forbade, under heavy penalties, the circulation of such paper as this trashy stuff, but we believe it was repealed by the Whig Legislature in 1845.

It is to be hoped, the Legislature now in session will take this matter into consideration, and pass laws sufficiently stringent to banish this "Paper & Bacon," and all other like stuff, from circulation among us.

Colonization.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania having appropriated \$2,000 per annum to facilitate the emigration of the free people of color within the State, to the Republic of Liberia, the Synod at Pittsburgh has enjoined it upon all the churches under its care to raise a collection for the same object, on or about the 4th of July.

Two services of plate, valued at \$25,000, intended for the St. Charles of Philadelphia at New Orleans, are on exhibition in New York.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1852.

Now is the Time to Subscribe for the Paper.

Congress meets on next Monday. The General Assembly of the State of Indiana assembles on Thursday, the 6th day of January. The new administration of General Pierce will commence on the 4th of March next. Stirring times ahead. Take the Sentinel, and you will know what is going on in the world. Advise your neighbors to go and do likewise.

The Newspaper Press.

The laborer and the employer—the mechanic and the capitalist—the merchant and the man who lives on his interest—all acknowledge the power of the newspaper press, and consult its columns from day to day with increased zeal. The influence of the newspaper is immense in this country, and no one who is a lover of rational liberty and a Republican form of government, can wish it less. While the press is free as now, tyranny or oppression can never overcome our national manhood. The glory of this land, which is irradiating the whole earth, cannot be dimmed. And yet few newspapers in this country can live and become strong, without devoting a portion of their columns to advertisements. The rate of newspapers is so low among us, that the mere subscription price, without some other aid, will not sustain them. The ablest, most permanent, and most influential papers in this country are those that are enabled, by yielding a portion of their columns to advertisements, to put a quota of the income from that source on to the paper itself for its improvement—devoting that expense to it which its mere subscription price will not justify.

The writer's observation in this respect has been of long continuance, and the fact has commended itself to him very many times in the last twenty years, in the rise and fall of newspapers.

If, then, the newspaper is so indispensable as the guardian of our liberties—addressing itself to thousands where the living voice can reach but hundreds—how valuable is any mode by which it obtains strength and permanency. How important a duty it becomes to sustain it. How few think that, in the communications they make through the advertising columns of a newspaper—which in expense is but trifling and returns with tenfold interest to the advertiser—how few indeed think, that besides this pecuniary advantage growing out of their liberal views, is the higher, nobler one, of strengthening the newspaper of their choice—of giving it a wider circulation, and more power to its efforts—of speeding it with more certainty and efficiency into the family circle, thus laying the foundation in the youthful members of those circles, by imperceptible degrees, for good men and women—strengthening the patriotism and virtue of all, and blessing the State with those richest jewels, good citizens! And yet, of a well-regulated system of advertising, springs, legitimately, such advantages as these, growing as they spread, till the good they do becomes immense, incalculable. He is not wise, either in a worldly, moral, or social sense, with so great results springing from such a line of business conduct, who is not the generous patron of a judicious system of advertising.

Election of U. S. Senator from Arkansas.

The Legislature of Arkansas, on the 10th ult., re-elected Mr. Wm. K. Sebastian to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire. He was elected on the first trial, the vote standing, Sebastian 85, Wm. Stith 6, and John S. Rouse 4.

On the same day the two houses elected George C. Watkins Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, on the first ballot, the vote being, for Watkins 94, and Mr. Craighead 1.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have ordered new elections for Congressmen in the nine vacant districts, on the second Monday of this month. At that election a plurality only is necessary to a choice. At the last election the Whigs had a plurality in every district but the ninth, where the Free-soil candidate had the highest number of votes.

The Jeffersonville Railroad will be completed to Edinburgh next week. Mr. Armstrong, the President, is now in this city endeavoring to obtain stock to extend the road directly to Indianapolis. This must be done, or the road will not secure the business of this section of the State.

The eccentric Mrs. Swishelm declares that her paper, the Pittsburgh Visitor, shall remain a Free-soil paper until Hale is elected President. The Visitor is therefore bound to be a Visitor until Gabriel's trumpet shall announce the final consummation of all things. A long life.

The Assistant Postmaster General, in a letter to the Hon. Wm. H. English, states that the franking privilege of a member of Congress elated, commences with the date of his certificate of election.

J. J. Strang, the celebrated Mormon prophet, is elected a member of the Legislature from Nowayga co., Michigan.

We learn from the Madison Banner that the Bank at that city has refused to receive the bills of the Eastern banks on deposit. Right.

Scott does not carry a single county in Wisconsin. This was one of Greeley's doubtful States.

Heratlo Seymour, Democrat, has a majority of 22,910 for Governor in New York.

The Huntington Observer, is in favor of the election of Dr. Fitch, to the U. S. Senate.

The Boston Miser Lately Deceased.

The Boston Chronicle gives the following particulars of the character of John Coffield, who died in that city on the 28th instant, supposed to be worth two hundred thousand dollars:

"For the last thirty years this eccentric man has not laid in bed, except when traveling, he being too miserly to indulge in such 'extravagance,' as he termed it. He has made his lodging on trunks and boards, and finally died, lying upon a large trunk. Three days preceding his death, he purchased a burial lot in Mount Auburn. He lived, if living it could be called, in a small shop off from the street. He lived a bachelor, not being willing to marry on account of the expense incident upon a married life, and dragged out his existence as solitary as an oyster. His meals cost him on average six and a quarter cents, and in payment he generally tendered a crossed farthing. He had not probably taken off his clothes for a year. Avarice shone from his cold, glassy eyes; he loved no one, and no one probably loved him. The late Dr. Parkman was his friend, and was selected as his executor."

Thinking is to the mind what digestion is to the body.

It is said the egg trade of Lower, Delaware, has for several years, amounted to \$10,000 per annum.

The Bloomer costume is again itching for a "fringe." Within a week past some half-dozen ambitious females have pantaloned in silk and satin, in Boston. All creation's a stage, and some of the interesting new troupes are Bloomers.

The Proposed Purchase of Cuba—Message of President Fillmore.

The correspondence on file in the State Department at Washington, relative to the proposition made by President Polk for the purchase of Cuba, and all the documents preserved in the Department indicating the policy of freeing administrations with respect to the island, which were communicated by the President to Congress during the last session, have been published in the newspapers, and fill a considerable space in our Eastern exchanges. Although they possess an interest at this time when the question of Cuba is occupying the public mind, and are calculated to spread more generally than has been possessed by the country at large, light and information upon the subject, these papers reveal nothing really new or that was not already known to all well-informed persons who take an interest in a political events of the times. The former policy of the Government of Cuba have long been matter of history, to wit: that was our desire and determination that Cuba should be maintained as a dependency of Spain, and that we were well and generally known that President Polk made an effort, which proved unsuccessful, to purchase the island of the Spanish Government. The correspondence which took place in 48 between the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, and our Minister at Spain, Mr. Ransom M. Saunders, now published, presents simply the facts, which were already unofficially made known, that our Minister at Madrid was instructed by Mr. Buchanan, in communication with the Spanish Government, to make the acquisition of Cuba desirable to this country and its ocean available to Spain, to approach the government at Madrid discreetly with a new treaty proposition, which should be the leading considerations that make the acquisition of Cuba desirable to this country and its ocean available to Spain, to enter upon negotiations at once and conclude a treaty for the purchase of the island for \$100,000,000, which was the maximum that he was empowered to offer; that he approached the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, cautiously and delicately, developing by degrees and shadowing forth in an obscure and non-committal form, the proposition of our Government for the purchase of Cuba; that the Spanish Minister, although not altogether aware of the drift of Mr. Saunders' diplomatic maneuvering, was however induced by the course of his conversation upon the subject to indicate in a very emphatic and unequivocal manner, with the latest notion to the Spanish Minister that our Government "was satisfied with the present condition of things, so long as the island should continue under the dominion of Spain," which is the substance of the facts of this affair, as stated in the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Saunders, which is now published. No proposition or effort has been since made or undertaken to purchase Cuba from Spain. A rumor that a proposition had been made, recommending the President to give \$180,000,000 for the island has been emphatically contradicted by the Government organ at Washington.